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Almeida Ties to KGB Seen

34000576c Lisbon *INFORMAFRICA* in English
Mar 88 p 4

[Text] Roberto de Almeida member of Angola's ruling MPLA politbureau and Central Committee secretary for ideology, is the Angolan official with the closest ties to the Soviet KGB.

There are reports that suggest that it is through him that the KGB is fed valuable amounts of intelligence about Angola's political and economic affairs.

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Graduates of KGB, Cuban Seguridad School Join MINSE

34000576b Lisbon *INFORMAFRICA* in English
Mar 88 p 4

[Text] A large number of newly trained Angolan secret service cadres, graduates of the KGB and Cuban Seguridad schools, have recently joined the Angolan secret service MINSE. They are said to be far more professional than longer serving members of the service, reviled as "old and corrupt".

Their methods of surveillance are said to be highly professional and their thorough ideological indoctrination shields them from corruption. They maintain close links to the KGB and Seguridad.

Meanwhile compulsory eviction orders were recently served on dozens of people living in areas around the Luandan Ministries of State Security and Defence. "Security" was the reason invoked.

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UNITA Faces Lisbon Dissidents

34000576d Lisbon *INFORMAFRICA* in English
Mar 88 p 5

[Text] Dissidence in UNITA's ranks in Lisbon prompted the visit here last month by a senior UNITA official Lt-Col Abel Chivukuvuku.

The unrest was sparked by young turks, many studying here on UNITA bursaries, contesting the local leadership. The problem appears to have been smoothed out.

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FAPLA Deserters Reportedly Executed

34000576a Lisbon *INFORMAFRICA* in English
Mar 88 p 3

[Text] There are persistent reports that Angolan military recruits who desert on the war fronts or are judged to have shown cowardly behaviour in the face of the enemy, are being summarily shot.

Independent sources in Luanda are still evaluating the reports which come mainly from Angolan soldiers returning from the battle zones. The shootings appear to be ad hoc decisions taken by local military commanders on their initiative.

The most recent reported case was on January 8 when eight deserters from the 48th Brigade on the Cuemba front, were executed. Four other soldiers identified as Antonio Candido, Pedro Mosquito, Antonio Augusto and Domingos Nunes were shot in October after refusing to carry out a reconnaissance operation in the government's southern offensive.

A machinegunner named only as Kazeza, was also executed for abandoning his post under fire. A sergeant named only as Jose section leader of the 3rd Battalion of the 47th Brigade, was shot in October for deserting on the Longa river.

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FAPLA's Air Capabilities Viewed

34000576h Lisbon *INFORMAFRICA* in English
Mar 88 p 9

[Text] South African forces which recently attacked "SWAPO training camps" on the outskirts of the southwestern Angolan city of Lubango, successfully tested new electronic scrambling equipment designed to blind enemy radar and jam communications. Pretoria's military chiefs described the tests as "very good" and all South African planes returned safely to their Oshkati base in northern Namibia.

Lubango houses Angola's most sophisticated and potent anti-air defence umbrella, rivaling that around the capital Luanda.

The system includes a radar network capable of detecting air movements as far south as the Namibian border. The Lubango air defence system consists of batteries of SA-2, 3, 6, 8, and 9 missiles with a forward post at Cahama.

Angola's most important air force fighter base is also situated at Lubango. It was built by Yugoslavia at a cost of 50 million U.S. dollars and has underground hangers for the Cuban-piloted MiG-21 and MiG-23 fighter planes. The South African raid designed to prevent the MiGs from getting off the ground went exactly as planned.

The South African Air Force's "daytrip" to the Lubango bunker—considered by the Cubans to be impregnable—was a great humiliation to Luandan military circles, and strengthened the criticisms of those who hold that the Cuban forces are an operational bluff. Part of the Cuban reinforcements sent to Angola at the end of 1987 were for reinforcing the southern air defences (see Vol 1 No 6 page 16).

The South Africans also play down the operational capacity of Cuban pilots in Angola. This explains the large number of South African airforce missions flown in Angola in support of UNITA rebels. Cuba has an independent air unit—the Cuban Air Regiment—in the country, and 40 percent of Angolan airforce pilots are Cubans.

South African military experts maintain that Cuban pilots exceed all tolerable limits of tactical discipline, and claim they are incapable of taking minimum advantage of the enormous capacities of the MiG-23—an excellent head-on interceptor. Either because of Cuban or Angolan pilot inhibition or inefficiency no South African plane has yet been intercepted head-on by a MiG-23.

The airforce is the one branch where open hostility to the Cubans is most in evidence, especially between Cuban pilots and black Angolan specialists.

The Cubans tend to privilege the mesticos-mixed-bloods, over Black Angolans leading to friction with the mesticos.

Troubled by the tension some Angolan mestico pilots have deserted or resigned their jobs.

Recent but unconfirmed rumours suggest Col. Alberto Neto commander-in-chief of the Angolan Air Force has been removed from his post. He is not well regarded and reportedly lacks command preparation.

He was said to have been reluctant to participate in the latest, unsuccessful offensive against UNITA, but changed his mind after a 22 day holiday in Cuba.

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Rampant Corruption Alleged
34000576g Lisbon *INFORMAFRICA* in English
Mar 88 p 7

[Text] Corruption is so rampant in Angola that any businessman hoping to do a deal there must prepare to cost in the bribery bill.

European businessmen complain that corruption in Angola is more widespread than any other country in Africa. They claim that no deals are done without paying bribes and commissions to the decisiontakers.

Methods used are sophisticated enough to avoid direct proof of the corruption. But the impunity with which the practice is carried out can be measured by the recent disclosure, in some circles, of a certain telex sent by the director of an Angolan state owned company to a supplier, stipulating the amount of personal commission the director expected for confirming the telex order. The growth in the featherbedding industry is seen by some as

an indicator of the insecurity felt by Angolan "aparatchiks" about their political future. The bribes on the whole are used to purchase properties and investments abroad.

One senior Angolan official recently bought two houses in one of Lisbon's most expensive residential suburbs, registering them in the names of his children. Under cover of ghost companies (a smokescreen used to divert unwelcome probing) there has been an unprecedented surge in the number of homes and properties bought in other parts of Portugal, notably the Algarve, in recent months.

Legal artifices used to blur the trail make it difficult, for want of concrete proof, to identify the purchasers here. Major areas of corruption are state-owned companies like Sonangol (oil), Endiama (diamonds), and Ematec (trading arm of the Defence Ministry). Benefits are almost always in favour of the government decision-makers who sanction the final contracts by these firms.

Sonangol is currently run by Desiderio Costa, deputy minister for oil. Last year Herminio Escorcia was removed from the job and sent to Bonn as ambassador. He is reported to have accumulated a large fortune, allegedly illegally.

Costa, also said to be an extremely wealthy man, appears for his part to be associated with some less than worthy deals reportedly of great benefit to various individuals and their families including a former director of the Marc Rich oil trading company, a former Sonangol consultant, Stellan Lunqvist and Spanish and Swiss oil companies.

Endiama's diamond auctions are another area of corruption. They are regularly rigged.

At the end of 1987 a diamond lot was sold for 10 million U.S. dollars, a price so low and representing such a huge profit that the buyer, a Belgian, handed out hundreds of thousands of U.S. dollars in commissions.

Although Angolan coffee production has fallen very low, even its marketing is scam ridden.

In 1986 a man, identified only as "Chief" Fernandes, and close friend of Angola's ambassador to Britain, Elsio de Figueiredo, managed to acquire a consignment of coffee at 1,200 U.S. dollars a tonne when the ruling London price at the time was 1,600 U.S. dollars and in Chicago 3,000 U.S. dollars.

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New Uniforms Ordered

*34000576f Lisbon INFORMAFRICA in English
Mar 88 p 5*

[Text] The Angolan Defence Ministry has ordered 273,000 uniforms from the Cape Verdean textile factory Morabeza.

The order worth 2.3 million U.S. dollars is for eight different models and has obliged the factory to take on temporary staff. An earlier similar order worth 1.5 million dollars was placed in 1985.

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TAAG Cargoplane Detained

*34000576e Lisbon INFORMAFRICA in English
Mar 88 p 4*

[Text] A Boeing 707 cargoplane of TAAG, the Angolan national airline, was detained at the Belgian airport of Ostend at the end of February after a number of Belgian firms claimed the airline owed them large sums.

TAAG buys maintenance equipment, catering and other services in Belgium. The airline has left its payments drag and accumulated considerable debts in the country. Its representative in Ostend, Roger von Poyer has not received his fees for several months.

The plane was only released after a heated meeting between a TAAG representative and the creditors. The Belgian airline SABENA, which has just won traffic rights between Brussels and Luanda, also intervened in the dispute.

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Budget Analyzed

34000493b London *AFRICA ANALYSIS in English*
4 Mar 88 p 11

[Text] Gaborone. The foreign business community is openly expressing dismay at the negative style of the Botswana budget presented by finance minister Peter Mmisi on 22 February. There had been hopes that company taxation would be cut to stimulate industrial growth and give room for the raising of wages.

There is also amazement at the government's determination to press ahead with the launching of a sales tax, hard to administer and irrelevant as a revenue earner. This year a 10 percent ad valorem tax will be added to some luxury goods, to bring in about 3.5m pula (\$2.1m); this is at a time when the foreign reserves are soaring above \$2bn.

Mmisi defended what most observers view as obsessive caution over these reserves by saying that the political climate in southern Africa had inherent risks, forcing Botswana to 'plan to maintain some reserves for contingencies'. He also spoke of the 'persistent drought', clearly quoting from a text prepared before the onset of rains such as the country has not experienced for several decades.

Among the few concessions in the budget, the tax on capital gains made since last July will be adjusted to allow for the effects of inflation from July 1982. There will also be a strictly controlled rolling over of capital gains when the funds are to be used for local production.

But such measures are seen as tinkering, and the principal concern of the government is recognised as keeping the rural areas contented, while paying lip-service to the need for industrialisation to absorb more of the 100,000 unemployed. Many leading members of the ruling party each own several large farms.

Although Botswana has achieved a real growth rate of more than 12 percent a year during the last decade, the gap between rich and poor has widened. The poverty is demonstrated by the presence of beggars—many of them women—in the heart of Gaborone. Yet despite the unemployment, there exists a severe shortage of skilled artisans such as brick-layers and carpenters. At present the only occupation with too many qualified people is the law, and the budget said that priority would now be given to vocational and technical training.

Opposition politicians are claiming in the wake of the budget that the government must look elsewhere for ways of absorbing more of the 20,000 newcomers to the labour market this year. Paul Rantau, mayor of Gaborone, says that by-product industries based on beef exports—which earned \$67m in 1986—have a badly neglected potential.

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Ten Dam Sites Identified

34000493c Gaborone *BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English*
16 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs has identified 10 possible dam sites along four basins linked to the Tati-Shashe, Motloutse, Lotsane and Taupye-Mahalapye-Bonwapitse set of rivers in eastern Botswana.

According to a statement from the Ministry, the cost of studies on each of the four, expected to be completed in one and a half years, is estimated between P1.5 and P3 million.

The total estimated cost of the projects will be increased in due course to cater for all the four studies, the statement further explains.

It says studies on the four basins will be done in parallel and "to sufficient detail to be able to take a definitive decision on whether or not to proceed with implementation."

The advantage of the projects is that they are all located in independent basins of the Limpopo catchment area. Therefore, the decision to either proceed or not with any one of them will not affect the others.

Tenders have already been called for the work on the Motloutse and Shashe basins and the terms of reference for Mahalapye and Lotsane were being prepared and were expected to have been ready by the beginning of this month.

Once the four studies are completed, the Ministry will draw up an implementation plan for those projects which would have been identified as viable.

The Ministry will also elaborate on the financial and manpower requirements of the programme.

In addition to other considerations for the Tati and the Shashe basins, a number of different uses for the water have been considered—namely irrigation, water supply for Francistown/Selebi-Phikwe and major transfer of water to the south.

For the Motloutse basin, the possibility of using the water for future urban supply to Selebi-Phikwe has also been studied.

The statement says water from the Lotsane basin can be fully oriented towards possible irrigation which means that extensive soil investigation would also be required.

Water from the Taupye, Mahalapye and Bonwapitse basin will mainly be utilised for irrigation although a contribution to Mahalapye water supply in the long run could also be considered.

On irrigation, the statement says the Ministry has initiated discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture aimed at preparing the ground for the formulation of an irrigation policy.

The development of the policy will take some time since there is currently no expertise in the field of irrigation in the country and consultants may be required for the work, it says.

The policy paper will have to address the operation of the schemes and envisage involvement of small holders,

cooperatives and institutions such as the Botswana Development Corporation.

Other questions to be addressed by the policy include the existing manpower and management capabilities, expectations of employment creation, the issue of possible subsidies and envisaged contribution of irrigated agriculture to the country's overall production of corps.

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Chinese Youth Visit Sud-Ouest Province
34190103 Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French
21 Mar 88 p 16

[Text] A delegation of Chinese youth recently visited Cameroon and were received by Nguimba Magloire, governor of Sud-Ouest Province. The governor introduced the delegation to the province, its people and to its current and potential economic and industrial activities.

The head of the Chinese delegation, Luo Sang expressed the wish to see the friendly relations linking the two countries continue and develop. The visit, he pointed

out, is the first stage of a vast exchange program which will promote bilateral relations between the youth of both countries. He likewise expressed the desire to see the relationship between the youth of the two countries strengthened. After visiting Buea, the delegation returned to Limbe.

The Chinese delegation was composed of Luo Sang, vice-president of the Chinese Youth Federation; Xue Yong, secretary-general of the federation; Cai Guofeng and finally the first secretary to the Chinese Ambassador to Yaounde.

Conclusions of Sassou-Nguesso Visit to Cuba
34190105 Brazzaville ETUMBA in French
2 Apr 88 p 12

[Excerpts] We recently announced to our readers in ETUMBA (no 926) that a Congolese delegation headed by Moundele-Ngollo, minister of public works, construction, housing, and urban affairs, had made a visit of approximately 20 days to Brazil and to Cuba, two countries, one in South America and the other in Central America, with whom the Congo maintains a friendly, cooperative relationship.

Therefore, what were the conclusions of this visit?

First let us emphasize that this visit undoubtedly reflects the desire of the Congo, Brazil and Cuba to continuously search for ways and means to strengthen and increase their bilateral cooperation. One impression can result from this i.e., stronger South-South cooperation given the current concerns of the Congolese Labor Party and the state, following the victorious realization of the first 1982-1986 5-year plan which now consists of increasing agro-industrial production to assure its people self-sufficiency in food from now until the year 2000.

This is why, in addition to conveying messages of friendship by Moundele-Ngollo to presidents Jose Sarney of Brazil and Fidel Castro of Cuba on behalf of their Congolese counterpart, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso,

the delegation exchanged views with Brazilian Minister of Transportation Jose Reinaldo Tavares and Cuban Minister of Construction Levi Farah. The delegation also made visits of a social-economic and cultural nature.

In Cuba discussions were principally centered on completion of the feasibility study of the Ketta-Como road in the Sangha region awarded to the Cuban firm UNECA. The delegation also visited the construction site of a divided, three-lane highway, 30 kilometers long which crosses Havana from east to west. Minister Moundele Ngollo completed his trip in the Americas by visiting the school of 5 February 1979 on the Isle of Youth where he had discussions with Congolese students.

Drawing from the lessons learned from the visits made by comrades Pascal Mounma, economic advisor to the Ministry of Rural Development; Jacob Kiandanda, economic advisor to the Ministry of Planning and Finance; Jean Minguie general director of the Bureau For the Control of Buildings and Public Works (BCBTP) and Philippe Gapo, managing director of Public Works (DCTP) Minister Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, along with the comrades who accompanied him, expressed the hope that the contracts continue and increase to establish a framework appropriate for technical cooperation between the countries, not only for the carrying out of current agricultural activities in the Likouala region in the development of the Dongou-Imfondo-Epena region, but also to contribute to the realization of objectives supported by the National Council of Agriculture.

EEC Grants 11.5 Million To Boost Agriculture
34000558a Accra *GHANAIAN TIMES* in English
18 Mar 88 p 1

[Article by Veronica Sagoe-Owusu Kumasi]

[Text] The European Economic Community (EEC) has under the Lome II Convention provided the Bank of Ghana with 11.05 million dollars worth of agricultural equipment grant this year for supply to farmers in the country to help boost agricultural production.

Mr John E. Buadu Principal of Bank of Ghana Training School, told newsmen in the interview here yesterday that the equipment would be distributed mainly to 60 rural banks located in the northern sector of the country.

Comprising mostly outboard motors and other fishing gear crop processing plants, power tillers, machetes and bicycles, the items would be sold to farmers through the rural banks, he said.

He said the last phase of the Lome I Convention, which involved the supply of 2.76 million dollars worth of farming implements to 11 selected rural banks, ended about three years ago.

Mr Buadu explained that complex items like outboard motors crop processing plants and power tillers, would be purchased by farmers on credit basis, while the simple and less expensive ones would be purchased on cash-down basis.

Present at the interview was Mr B.A. Okine, Training Manager of Rural Banking Department of the Bank of Ghana.

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NOCK Expands Role in Petroleum Sector
34000565 Nairobi *THE WEEKLY REVIEW* in English
25 Mar 88 pp 31-33

[Text] More than six years since it was formed, the National Oil Corporation of Kenya (NOCK), a state-owned company, last week imported its first cargo of crude oil. When the government announced that the state company would make an entry into the oil marketing scene, oil industry analysts cast doubts on the new institution's preparedness and ability to go into the complicated business of oil marketing. The preponderant view in the local oil industry was that it would take the NOCK many years to acquire the capacity to enter into the oil business and participate in it effectively. That the company managed to bring in 80,000 tonnes of crude (613,000 barrels) at a cost considered by the industry to be competitive was indeed a significant development in Kenya's oil industry.

More significant, however, is the fact that the importation of the crude came at a time when the state's desire to increase its involvement in the oil industry is becoming increasingly evident. Only recently, the government completed the construction of an extra oil storage facility, at the cost of shs. 760 million, at Kipevu in Mombasa. The facility consists of three crude oil tanks with a capacity of 330,000 barrels each, and two white products tanks with a capacity of 250,000 barrels each. The state has also recently completed construction of jet fuel facilities at the Moi International Airport, Mombasa, at an estimated cost of shs. 70 million.

Apart from ownership of the Kenya Pipeline Company and a part-shareholding in Kenya Petroleum Oil Refineries Ltd. state participation in the oil industry has, over the years, remained minimal, as the country relied on the seven subsidiaries of multinational oil companies operating in the country to import the crude, pay for the costs of refining it, and sell products through chains of retail outlets they have built in many parts of the country.

In recent years, however, this state of affairs has changed, as the 1980s have witnessed fast-growing public sector involvement in this important sector, a trend the government says was prompted by the experience Kenya went through during the oil crises of the '70s. The crises led to rapid increases in petroleum crude prices which reached an all-time record of US\$40 per barrel in the spot market by December, 1980, and, according to the minister for energy and regional development, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, it became necessary for the government to be involved in oil marketing to ensure security of supply at all times, and to ensure that the country was charged prices which were fair. Said Biwott last week, "With the importation of the first cargo, the public sector oil involvement now covers all major downstream activities, which include storage, refining, and transportation." It would appear that the state's interest in the industry is not limited to increasing public investment in

the sector, for Biwott said that the government was also negotiating with oil firms "to see if there are some of them willing to sell their interest to the government".

The actions by the state to extend its frontiers in oil marketing has not been without its problems, and it will not come as a surprise if the NOCK's entry into crude imports triggers a fresh wrangle between the state and oil companies. In 1986, the seven oil companies protested when they discovered the state's plan to construct a jet fuel depot at Moi Airport, Mombasa. They said the depot would make their investments in similar facilities already in existence redundant, thus denying them the opportunity to earn legitimate returns on their investments. Those protests did not, however, deter the government from continuing with the plans; in fact, Biwott said in Mombasa last week that the facility will start operating on April 1, this year.

What makes the NOCK's entry into importation of crude a potential source of conflict between the government and the industry is the fact that the government intends to use the companies to sell for it the oil imported by the NOCK, as the parastatal has no retail outlets and cannot immediately invest in a network of service stations in the country. (It is estimated that the costs of constructing a medium sized service station is in excess of shs. 5 million). "While we welcome the NOCK as a competitor, we should not be expected to sell their products at a loss," an executive of an oil company told *THE WEEKLY REVIEW*. The parastatal, he added, will have to import oil at efficient prices in order for it to achieve acceptance as competitor. Some industry sources have also raised questions on the agreement the parastatal has signed with a Finnish state-owned oil company, saying that the NOCK has to prove to the industry that it is not just operating as a customer of the Finnish firm.

Oil prices are controlled by the government; similarly, distribution costs and largely determined by government-controlled rates charged by the Kenya Railways corporation and the Kenya Pipeline Company, a situation that obviates competition. That makes importation the only stage where marketing companies can compete by shopping for cheap crude. While the implications of the NOCK's entry into crude imports on relations between the ministry of energy and oil companies are still uncertain, there appears no doubt that the NOCK will be under pressure to achieve more efficiency with less subsidy in order to make an impact on oil marketing in Kenya.

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Belgium Grants Sh 14.6 Million for AIDS Campaign
34000564c Nairobi *THE WEEKLY REVIEW* in English 25 Mar 88 p 30

[Text] The campaign against AIDS in Kenya has received a major boost in the past week. The Belgian government has given Kenya shs. 14.6 million towards

the war against AIDS and other sexually-transmitted diseases, following an agreement signed last month by the permanent secretary in the ministry of finance Mr. Charles Mbindyo, and the Belgian ambassador to Kenya Ms. Christina Sunesopen. The money will be used to finance publicity campaigns and also provide health workers with knowledge and skills on treatment and management of patients afflicted with such diseases. At

the same time, Kenya's aid programme will benefit from a shs. 110 million grant given to the World Health Organisation by the British government. The grant is earmarked for the national AIDS-control programmes in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

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Drought, Aging Infrastructure Hinder Agriculture
34190073a Victoria *SEYCHELLES NATION* in French
5 Feb 88 p 3

[Excerpts from article by Christian Chadeaux]

[Text] The rainy season began in Madagascar on the night of 31 December, almost 2 months late. Nevertheless, the drought will leave its mark, Christian Chadeaux writes in *MAGAZINE DE L'OCEAN INDIEN*. The following discussion reproduces large portions of his article.

Malagasy Minister of Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform Jose Andrianoelison places the rice harvest shortfall resulting from the drought at between 10 and 20 percent, or from 2 to 4 hundred thousand metric tons of rice. However, he has denied any risk of famine. He told the newspaper *MIDI MADAGASKARA* that backup stores, consisting mainly of World Food Program donations, were enough to hold out until September.

In the agricultural sector, the World Bank/International Monetary Fund plan for overcoming the economic crisis is based on a stringent, carefully spelled-out program of structural and sectorial adjustments. Basically, it relies on increasing food production to meet essential needs and reduce imports.

It also calls for a healthy increase in exports: 4.1 percent per year between 1985 and 1990, and 5.8 percent between 1990 and 1995.

However, for the immediate future, exports can only come from the mining and agricultural sectors, due to the poor state of industrial plant.

One of the measures applied in recent years has been production incentives in the form of higher prices for growers. There are signs of production recovery in certain areas, and farmers manifestly support this program, but a number of undesirable side effects, some of which are the opposite of what was intended, can be discerned. In agriculture, the crisis-recovery program did not set overly ambitious goals. Based on the barter-economy structures existing in 1960, the objectives considered realistic were those of the late seventies, at least insofar as food exports are concerned.

Unfortunately, several difficulties have arisen, some due to the state of production plant, others to certain middlemen reaping the rewards of liberalization measures.

Agriculture suffers from aging and sometimes irreversibly deteriorating plantations, especially when it comes to coffee, the principal export crop. This inability to grow more and better fast is coupled with the deterioration of marketing circuits and transportation. The roads and vehicles used to get produce to market are very often in poor repair.

Administrative interventionism, speculation, insecurity in the countryside, difficulties in obtaining basic food stuffs on a regular, normal basis (coffee growers, for example, have replaced coffee with food crops)—for all these reasons, farmers have fallen back on a non-monetary economy.

Malagasy farmers have been too often disappointed and duped; they plant to ensure that they eat and are totally cut off from market-economy forces and trends. Under these conditions, it is hard to imagine how the current liberalization of the economy could reach down to the farmer and give him the indispensable confidence in production efforts.

Malagasy authorities and World Bank and IMF experts are perfectly aware of these handicaps to food production recovery. Specifically, the current liberal trend is too often interpreted as a brutal return to unbridled capitalism. Yet in a confidential working document, we read that the "liberal economic tradition considers as a prerequisite to proper market functioning the existence of a "police state" capable of: guaranteeing the security of persons and property; combating dominant situation abuses; taking deliberate action in the areas of transportation and market regulation in order to unify the market and allow its proper functioning."

When all is said and done, if Malagasy farmers are to live up to the hopes placed in them, which are vital to the recovery of the Malagasy economy, they must be totally free of the shackles of public and private middlemen.

More than a liberalization of economic structures and mechanisms, what is needed to accomplish this is a veritable defeudalization of society.

13014

Development Expenditure Detailed
34000562 Lilongwe DAILY TIMES in English
29 Mar 88 p 11

[Text] Malawi is determined to go ahead with its development plans in spite of the financial difficulties that it is currently experiencing.

According to the budget statement which the Minister of Finance Mr. Louis Chimango, presented to Parliament last Friday the current account of balance of payment for the country is expected to show a K200.7 million deficit.

However, the minister told the Parliament that it is very important that development projects do not suffer for this is where the future life-line of the economy lies.

To this effect Mr. Chimango said that the country's development expenditure for the 1988/89 fiscal year will increase by 24 percent (K215 million in 1987/88 to K267 million in 1988/89).

The break-down of the expenditure is as follows: Ministry of Education 16.8 percent (0.2 percent less than 1987/88 expenditure), 15.1 percent has gone to Agriculture and Natural Resources, 10.2 percent to health, 10.1 percent to Defence, 7.1 percent to Works and Supplies and 7.0 percent has gone to Police.

The minister said that 33.7 percent has been distributed to other government ministries and departments.

/9738

Food Crop Production Down 40 Percent in 2 Years

34190073b Victoria *SEYCHELLES NATION* in French
19 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] In 2 years (1/86-1/88), food crop production in Mauritius has dropped over 40 percent. According to the Mauritian weekly WEEK-END, there are three reasons for this plunge: the drought, a labor shortage, and plant disease.

Only 2,498 metric tons of food (excluding potatoes and corn) were harvested in January 1988, as compared to 4,258 in January 1986.

Drought is one of the main factors underlying production problems. Rain shortages in Mauritius since last October have been compounded by higher-than-normal temperatures. As a result food crop production, especially of market produce, is still declining.

Water shortages have hit hardest in the north of the island, where many growers have opted to abandon dozens of acres planted in "love potatoes" or other vegetables.

"But there is also a labor shortage. Encouraged by industrialization and the development of the tourist industry, young people are apparently no longer interested in becoming farm laborers," writes WEEK-END.

This change has taken place despite entirely "decent" job conditions for farm workers, according to certain growers interviewed by the weekly.

The Ministry of Agriculture, however, is still optimistic about the future of the farm industry. Authorities have taken a number of steps to "revitalize" agriculture, a sector that has been somewhat neglected in the government's general industrialization policy.

Another subject growers mention in explaining market shortfalls is plant disease.

Palm thrips, especially dangerous to potatoes, also attack other crops, including cucumbers, cauliflower, and lettuce.

The situation gives cause for real concern, all the graver since the drought continues. Consumers are already thinking of other substitute products.

13014

**British Antiguerrilla Training in Zimbabwe
Described**
*34190090a Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French
Feb 88 pp 31-32*

[Text] Early in December, the first antiguerrilla company, organized by the British, left its Zimbabwean training camp at Nyanga, 20 km from Mozambique, ready to tackle the RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels. The departure for the combat zone was preceded by a ceremony, witnessed by British and Zimbabwean officers, and a demonstration of the fighting qualities of this unit of 104 men, the first army unit to be entirely organized by the British. The company is to be based 160 km North of Maputo to guard the railroad line along the Limpopo where RENAMO had recently attacked several transport movements between Zimbabwe and the capital. It is equipped with nonoffensive materiel worth 95,000 pounds (Fr960,000) donated by the British; but while its CO, Capt Joao Mutenwe, hailed the training and high morale of his men, he nevertheless did express some concerns regarding the suitability of the weapons and the logistic support he would be getting from the General Staff.

The next three companies to be organized at the Nyanga Camp, which is run by the BMTTA (British Military Advisory and Training Group) will be completed equipped by the British so as to constitute a complete antiguerrilla battalion within the army at the beginning of 1989. In the opinion of the camp commander, Lt Col Pat Lewis, the Mozambican trainees were instructed in the best antiguerrilla fighting techniques taught in the British Army. They received their training from a sergeant-major of the Coldstream Guards, a British elite regiment, assisted by Gurkha NCOs, who hail from Nepal and who have been famous for 2 centuries because of their fighting record in the service of the British Crown. Most of the Mozambican recruits arrived in the

camp in rather poor physical condition, with barely 6 months of schooling, but their 3-month training course, with "three meals per day and good support," according to Lieutenant Colonel Lewis, really transformed them. However, he continued, the rest of the Maputo army is neither well-armed, nor trained to cope with the ambush tactics employed by RENAMO. The Mozambican army is hampered by the systematic destruction of the infrastructure by the rebels and that includes bridges, railroad lines, food depots, and even villages, as well as by the poor internal organization which until now often prevented the soldiers from drawing their rations or their pay. The British officers thus stated that they were unable to assess the size of that army whose personnel strength fluctuates and "which at any rate is entirely too small for the country's size and geography," according to one of them.

Earlier, the BMTTA, which has been operating in several African countries but above all in Zimbabwe, had trained almost 300 Mozambican junior officers whom the late President Samora Machel loved to call his Lions, although the latter did not measure up because they were broken up and distributed over various Mozambican units. It was on request of the Maputo authorities themselves that the BMTTA began to train entire companies. British-Mozambican military cooperation, started by Samora Machel and British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in spite of the different ideological orientations of their countries, continued under the presidency of Joaquim Chissano. Observers furthermore noted that the British and the South Africans are now militarily supporting two camps that oppose the Mozambican army.

Five hundred guerrilla fighters of the Resistance [text ends at this point]

05058

Botha Visit Yields More Power for Administrator General

34000577a Windhoek **THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER** in English 11 Apr 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Windhoek: State President PW Botha announced after Friday's deliberations with the TGNU and other political leaders that he was endowing the Administrator General with additional powers, these being:

—The AG's approval will be needed to abolish existing authorities as well as for abrogating their powers.

—Any queries that the AG and the Cabinet may have concerning decisions by the High Court of SWA regarding the co-existence of Proclamation R 101 and the Bill of fundamental rights, may be referred to the Court of Appeal in Bloemfontein for argumentation and decision.

—The AG will have the authority to disband on request any elected authority with a view to elections, should such authority so request.

—The AG will also be able to take "suitable steps" against media who promote subversion and terrorism.

Concerning Resolution 435, the State President said that even the Luanda government had accepted that an agreement regarding the withdrawal of Cuban troops had to be linked to the implementation of Res 435. Important aspects such as a time schedule for the withdrawal would still have to be negotiated.

He emphasized that "suitable action" would be taken against organisations which were employing violence in pursuit of their political goals.

The State President reiterated the importance of the TGNU obtaining the widest possible support of the SWA/Namibian population. The TGNU therefore had to "broaden its base".

Mr Botha also said that there existed an urgency regarding the search for greater unity vis-a-vis constitutional proposals.

He added that the SA government did not prescribe to SWA/Namibia how to order its constitutional affairs, and that the SA government had as yet never forced ethnic elections on SWA/Namibia.

According to Mr Botha South Africa was pursuing peace and stability in Southern Africa and has over the past years made a "giant contribution" toward protecting SWA/Namibia against external violence as well as the economic progress of the country.

Plenaar Explains

The Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said in a press release issued after the conference that the amendments to Proclamation R 101/85 had not yet been promulgated but that they had to be viewed as "firm recommendations" issued by the SA government.

If negotiations between him and the TGNU progressed satisfactorily, the amendments would not need to be incorporated formally into R 101.

Mr Pienaar repeated that neither he nor the SA government were "married" to AG 8. An alternative was being looked for and he was optimistic that the proposals submitted by the Cabinet on Friday were on the right track.

As far as he was concerned, any elections that might follow on the disbanding of a legislative authority should be aimed at consulting the voters regarding proposals for alternative structures.

Mudge and Van Zijl

The majority group within the Cabinet (DTA, Swatu, Swapo-D and Labour Party), together with Canu of Caprivi and Action National Settlement (ANS) of Adv Eben van Zijl, submitted a document containing certain constitutional proposals to the State President. The SP expressed his "great appreciation" about the progress that these parties had made in constitutional matters.

These proposals contain the abolition of Ag 8, a bill of Fundamental Rights, a base for the election and composition of municipal councils, regional governments instead of the present ethnic governments, the utilisation of communal lands and the creation of institutions for the promotion and protection of language, culture and traditions.

Mr Mudge said that the Cabinet would formulate its formal standpoint regarding Mr Botha's visit during tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

Comment: The fact that ANS has so openly thrown in its support with the Cabinet of the TGNU shows that a great measure of reconciliation between erstwhile political foes (Mudge and van Zijl) has taken place.

/9738

Cabinet Sets Up Cadet Coordinating Committee
34000578c Windhoek **THE NAMIBIAN** in English
18 Mar 88 p 3

[Article by Mark Verbaan]

[Text] A Cadet Coordinating Committee has been established by the Cabinet of the interim government in order to "streamline the cooperation between the SWA Territory Force and the various education authorities".

What appears to be blatant military interference in educational matters clearly authorised by the Cabinet, emerged after THE NAMIBIAN came into possession of a letter written at the beginning of this month by the Officer Commanding Sector 60 in Keetmanshoop, Colonel JDC Jankowitz, which was sent to 10 schools in the south.

The six-page letter, marked 'Confidential' and dated March 4, was headed "Logistical Support From Sector 60 To Cadet Divisions At Various Authorities In Sector 60 Territory."

The letter stated that the purpose of the committee was to "coordinate cadet training within the borders of SWA/Namibia."

It is an autonomous committee with the "specific aim to promote cadet training."

Under the heading "Jurisdiction and Basis", Colonel Jankowitz states that "cadet training also implies the preparation of the youth for adult citizenship. A single aspect of adult citizenship is also the defence of your land and its residents, and as such cadet training also has a goal to orientate and motivate cadets for National Service, and it is therefore slightly military by nature".

The carrying out of objectives included: "The SWATF exercises control/command over the military input and where possible provides the necessary logistical support.

As far as membership was concerned, Colonel Jankowitz said that "every education authority within the jurisdiction of the Cadet Coordinating Committee which endorses the objectives thereof, may nominate a representative for the committee, while the SWATF will appoint sufficient representatives to provide for its own needs".

The letter also stated that "the Officer Commanding Sector 60 is held responsible for coordination of all military, as well as logistical input in Sector 60 territory, in other words all High Schools which have cadet activities authorised by their relevant education authority in the following districts...."

These are Keetmanshoop (and the whole of Namaland); Karasburg; Oranjemund; Bethanien and Luderitz.

"Logistical support to schools has cost-implications which necessitate that provision be made in the budget" of the education authority.

Schools which have cadets, and which follow the correct procedures and budget for the activity, "will have the benefit of good and healthy support from Sector 60".

Colonel Jankowitz said in his letter that he, as OC Sector 60, was directly accountable for all military equipment under his command.

"Because it is expensive equipment, you will understand that I or any other commander cannot just issue equipment to any person or institution over which we have no jurisdiction. This makes the situation very difficult when a school, without a cadet division and qualified military personnel, applies for logistical support."

He then lists items which schools have already requested.

Tents (5m x 5m)-R2 000, and 10m x 10 m-R4 000, as well as two-way radio's for between R5 000 and R20 000.

Colonel Jankowitz then confirms his, and Sector 60's, "loyal support for those education authorities prepared to take part in the Cadet Coordinating Committee of SWA as established by the Cabinet."

He also offered to speak to education officials or school committees with regard to any queries concerning the SWATF's involvement in the affair.

Copies of the colonel's letter were sent to the Secretary of the Department of National Education; the Secretary of the Nama Administration; the senior subject adviser (Physical Preparedness), at the Directorate of Education, Commandant J Blaauw and the control Officer of the Coloured Administration.

Schools which received the letter were: the JA Nel Senior Secondary at Keetmanshoop; the C Oaseb Senior Secondary and C Spellmeyer Junior Secondary at Gibeon and the E Jagger Secondary School at Karasburg.

Two 'whites only' schools also received copies. They were: the PK de Villiers High School at Keetmanshoop and the Karasburg High School.

The three 'Coloured' schools involved are the Lordsville Secondary at Karasburg; Suiderlig High at Keetmanshoop and the Nautilus Secondary at Luderitz.

The letter was sent to only one National Education school, and that was to the St Therese Junior Secondary School at Tses.

/9738

White Legislative Assembly Votes Additional Budget

34000577c Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Mar 88 p 1

[Article by Bernhard von Seydlitz]

[Text] Windhoek: Mr Kosie Pretorius, the Chairman of the Executive of the White Legislative Assembly, tabled an additional budget of R30,6m. This brings the total voted expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1988, to R218,3m.

The largest additional amounts went to Administration (R10m), Education (R7.56m), Health Services (R3.84m), Transport (R3.7m), Pensions and Gratuities (R3.6m), Supplies (R967 700) and Welfare and Social Pensions (R815 700).

The bulk of the extra money voted for Administration comprises payment of levy on the recovery of personal income tax.

Under Education R5m was needed for the salaries, wages and allowances of staff. R200 000 was voted for an overseas tour to "investigate educational systems". An extra R1.5m was needed for school requisites.

Concerning Health Services, R3m was voted for salaries of medical staff, R600 000 for the payment to private pharmacies for services rendered to white State patients.

The White Legislative Assembly also voted an extra R200 000 for old age pensions.

The Christian Social Council received an additional R29 700.

Under Transport, R2m was allowed for the purchase of new vehicles, while R800 000 was voted for fuel and oil.

The repurchase of pensionable service (SIPF) cost the Administration for Whites an extra R3.6m.

Termination of Agency Services

Mr Pretorius told the Legislative Assembly that since the institution of the White Authority in 1980, agreements had been reached according to which the Administration for Whites renders services on an agency basis to the Central Authority, other representative authorities and the Government of Rehoboth.

These services comprise the provision and maintenance of motor vehicles, fuel, health services, buildings (especially the Windhoek and Keetmanshoop State Hospitals), computer, public library, security and horticultural services.

These services were rendered on the basis of cost recovery. The initial outlay and other expenses linked to these services have to be financed by the Administration for Whites, Mr Pretorius said.

According to Mr Pretorius the Representative Authority of the Whites, like the other representative authorities, received an annual budget allocation from the Central Government. This allocation, however, was suspended one-sidedly by the Minister of Finance of the Central Government.

As the White Administration will now have to finance all these services out of its own financial resources, the Executive Committee has decided to terminate all agency services, with the exception of health, public library and maintenance services on March 31, 1988.

For reasons of practicality, computer services will not be terminated on March 31, but at a date as soon as possible thereafter, Mr Pretorius announced.

The Executive Committee also decided to transfer all property linked to the agency services and all vehicles to the Central Government and other authorities, as the case may be, free of charge.

The total value of these transfers, including that of SWAPAC, is approximately R50m.

A Windhoek businessman and member of the National Assembly (NP/SWA), Mr Niekie Tromp, was yesterday appointed by the Legislative Assembly of the Whites as a member of the Executive Committee. He replaces Mr Frits Potgieter who had resigned last year.

/9738

SWAPO Steps Up Program To Ready Citizens for Independence

34000578b Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
8 Apr 88 p 10

[Article by Rajah Munamava]

[Text] SWAPO has stepped up nationhood programmes abroad to prepare Namibians for a future role in the service of their country and one such project is the Mayani farm in Zambia where a 28-person Namibian agricultural team is engaged in food and animal production.

The Mayani farm which is west of Lusaka is not for settlement and instead is used as a practical training centre for agriculturalists and those aspiring to the profession particularly students from the United Nations Institute for Namibia. It is also used for the production of food to feed the Namibian refugee community at Nyango refugee camp some 400 km from Lusaka.

The farm was acquired by Swapo in 1985 and covers about 712 hectares. Of the 712 hectares, 200 are under crop cultivation while the rest are reserved for livestock.

There are close to 400 beef cattle, 6 dairy cows and 390 ducks on the farm. All these are being kept in order to provide food to the refugees in Zambia and not a a source of income for the organisation.

Mayani produces maize, sorghum, sunflower and soya beans. The sunflower seed are sold to the Zambian Government because Swapo has no facilities for the

conversion of the seeds into oil. The movement however is planning to acquire equipment for this purpose and would in future produce own oil for supply to its refugee camps.

Farm Manager, Mr Veiko Imarwa, told this reporter during a visit to the farm recently that when Swapo took over the farm it was in ruins.

Drinking water could only be obtained from Lusaka but now three boreholes have been drilled which provide sufficient water. Electricity would soon installed on the farm.

In the first year, the farm yielded about 2 500 bags of maize but production fell to only 2 000 bags due to drought last year. Mr Imarwa said the yield would be much better this year as a result of good rains which fell on the farm. Mr Imarwa is an Agronomist with five years training in the German Democratic Republic.

Students from the Institute for Namibia and the community in Lusaka occasionally go to the farm for weeding and also for cultivation at the end of every season.

The farm production manager, Mr Shehamandje Ipinge, is also a Namibian agronomist who trained in the Soviet Union. John Neumbo, a former UNIN student who furthered his animal husbandry studies in Kenya, is in charge of the animals on the farm.

Mr Ipinge said agriculture is very much neglected in Namibia and deliberately so in order to make the country dependent on South Africa for food and also to provide a market for South African agricultural products.

Namibia, he said, could become self sufficient in food at independence given its small population. The major problem that he foresees in this direction is the lack of water.

The 'Death Triangle' areas of Tsumeb, Otavi and Grootfontein up to Otjiwarongo are ideal places for crop and animal farming he said. He added that if efforts were also exerted on the Kavango and Caprivi, Namibia would fare well in food production.

/9738

Court Recognizes Right To Choose Language, Religion

34000578a Windhoek *THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER* in English 8 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] Windhoek: The recognition of ethnic language and religious rights involved a freedom of choice rather than an element of compulsion, the Windhoek Supreme court said yesterday.

The SWA/Namibian judge-president, Mr Justice Hans Berker, quoted from article nine of the territory's bill of fundamental rights.

The clause states: "All ethnic, linguistic and religious groups and all persons belonging to such groups shall have the right to enjoy, practise, profess, maintain and promote their cultures, languages, traditions and religions, in so far as these do not infringe upon the rights of others or the national interest."

The recognition of such rights had become entrenched particularly since world war one and had given rise to a great number of opinions.

"Nor is this surprising as there is an inherent clash between the rights of such groups (generally called 'minority rights') on the one hand, and the aim of national states within whose boundaries such minorities exist, to establish national unity, as well as undivided loyalty to the state, and to ensure the security of the state", the judge said.

"There is no sense of compulsion involved in the sense that a person must worship in a certain church or must speak in a particular language.

"He is free to choose whether he wishes to belong to such a group or not, but if he does so choose his rights are protected.

"It is, however, all important to note that these rights are only protected in so far as they do not infringe upon the rights of others or the national interest."

Mr Justice Berker said the article was checked by another article in the rights bill, designed to ensure that no prejudice or advantage arose from belonging to a particular group.

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Columnist Praises Leaders Who Refuse To Meet Botha

34000577b Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English 8 Apr 88 p 12

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text] So P.W. Botha and his high-powered entourage fly into Windhoek tomorrow. They will not exactly receive a warm reception from parties and groups outside the interim government, but that never has really mattered, and is unlikely to matter to Mr Botha now, as he won't allow the wishes of the majority of the people of Namibia to get in his way of South African designs in Namibia.

The aim and purpose of the visit is shrouded in a veil of obscurity and secrecy as usual, so it is left to Namibians to speculate on what Mr Botha, in addition to several other south African Cabinet Ministers, such as the Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs, are really coming to do here.

Two things we do know: that Mr Botha, whose obsession is 'white rights', will once again impress upon the interim government the need for 'minority rights' guarantees in any new constitutional dispensation. The other: that Mr Botha wants elections. This has been stated on a number of occasions by his mouthpiece in Namibia, the Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and Mr Botha's personal wishes in this regard are not to be ignored.

We hear further that he and his delegation are here to meet with both the interim government and so-called 'ethnic' leaders. We believe the meetings with the latter are to urge them to accept the prospect of ethnic elections, supposedly cleverly disguised as regional elections to placate the anti-AG 8 faction of the interim government.

Of the 'ethnic' leaders, at the time of going to press, Mr Justus Garoeb of the Damara Council had already refused to meet with the South African delegation.

Other parties exercised their anti-South Africa voice as well: the Namibia Peace Plan 435 grouping (NPP-435) have orchestrated an advertising campaign to coincide with Mr Botha's visit.

At the time of going to press we were unsure as to whether Mr Peter Kalangula, Chairman of the Ovambo Administration, was to meet with Mr Botha or not. We understood he was. Hopefully, if he does meet, then he will state to Mr Botha what he has said so many times from a public platform in Namibia: and call for the immediate withdrawal of the SADF from the far north, and the immediate implementation of the United Nations settlement plan.

Mr Botha is undoubtedly going to try to impress upon the various people he meets, the need for ethnic or regional elections. We hope that those outside the interim government, will not fall for this latest ploy to effect an internal settlement.

There is little doubt that Mr Botha's Government will not implement Resolution 435. Those politicians in Namibia who think they will contest the ethnic or regional elections anyway, and use their victory as a platform to call for 435, will not work. That is not the point of the exercise, and Mr Botha will neither heed such requests now, or after the elections. Mr Botha is

unequivocally opposed to Resolution 435: he will not sign a cease-fire with Swapo, since it would give the movement status as an 'equal' with South Africa on the battlefield; he will not allow the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) on Namibian soil; and he will certainly not accept the outcome of such an election, especially if it heralds a Swapo victory.

In the proposed elections due to take place, only tribalists need participate; and whatever excuses are proffered by those deciding to take part (for example, the old excuse: if we don't participate and win, then the DTA will triumph) these will not be heeded by the people of this country.

Mr Justus Garoeb contested the ethnic elections years ago, and at the time said he would use his victory to campaign for 435 and possibly even scrap the second tier (as was his right); the latter was not done at all, and he certainly did not succeed in bringing the implementation of Resolution 435 any closer.

So, at long last, such illusions should be forgotten.

Mr Botha and his colleagues are intent on an internal settlement in Namibia. If they were remotely interested in 435, they would have heeded the will of the people long since. But this has not been done.

And one thing that should not be forgotten, particularly by Mr Peter Kalangula of the Ovambo Administration: the key in the forthcoming elections are the people of northern Namibia. At all costs the South African Government wants representation from the Ovambo-speaking people in any new dispensation. So the race is on for their support, and Mr Kalangula can expect all sorts of attractive propositions to be made by the Government which intends to continue to illegally occupy Namibia for as long as it is able. Further, Mr Kalangula has said before, and he must be reminded of his words in this regard: that he could not agree to elections in the far north until there has been a withdrawal of the SADF. How can anyone expect that the Ovambo-speaking people could exercise their vote in a region as militarised as that.

Credit is due to those parties who were invited, and who refused to meet with Mr Botha and his entourage. And to those who have agreed to meet him, for whatever reasons, it should be borne in mind that Mr Botha is coming here with fixed ideas and a concrete plan, and they should not allow themselves to be used by South Africa in further postponing the self-determination and independence of the country and its people.

NEPA Urged To Write Off \$43.25 Million of Bad Debt

34000558b Kaduna *NEW NIGERIAN* in English
16 Mar 88 p 16

[Text] The National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) might write off 173.6 million Naira owed it by consumers as the debts have become unrecoverable.

One of the two internal committees set up by NEPA on revenue generation and commercialisation of the organisation has recommended that these debts be written off because they were owed by consumers whose houses had been demolished or had moved out.

The report by the committee on revenue, headed by NEPA's Director of Generation, Mr Jimmy Layode, an engineer, said the highest 'unrecoverable' debt of 82 million Naira was owed by consumers in Lagos State while the smallest debt of 159,000 Naira was in Sokoto State.

According to the committee's report, out of the 480.5 million Naira 'recoverable' debts, as at September last year, 379.4 million Naira was owed by residential consumer and 102.1 million Naira by companies.

It attributed problems militating against prompt collection of debts, about half of which were owed by consumers in Lagos State, to inaccessibility to metres, estimated bills, illegal acquisition of meters and nonpayment by government establishments.

The committee suggested motivation and more training for NEPA workers, vehicles and also recommended the method adopted by the Benin directorate to ensure adequate revenue.

The committee on commercialisation headed by Mr. George Egere, also an engineer, suggested a break-up of the distribution department into commercial and distribution divisions.

It also recommended that five zones headed by directors be created. They are Lagos, Kaduna, Jos, Enugu and Ibadan zones.

It also said a monitoring growth should be set up at NEPA headquarters to ensure the implementation of its recommendations.

Receiving the two reports, NEPA's General Manager, Mr. David Oyeyele said people should not expect the authority to charge the tariff fixed 10 years ago and still survive.

He observed that NEPA's problems had been compounded by the introduction of Foreign Exchange Market (FEM) because it imported most of its equipment.

Mr. Oyeyele thanked the government for coming to the aid of NEPA, and that the reports would be reviewed by the authority's management next week and presented to its board in an emergency meeting next month.

He hoped the reports would assist NEPA in solving its problems and ensure 24 hours of power supply to consumers.

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POLITICAL

Hendrickse Sees Group Areas Act as Main Factor in NP-LP Conflict

34010038b Cape Town *DIE BURGER* in Afrikaans
15 Feb 88 p 13

[Interview of Rev Allan Hendrickse, Labor Party leader, by editorial staff; place and date not specified]

[Text] There is greater tension between the Labor Party (LP) and the government than there has ever been since the inauguration of the three-chamber parliament. In this report, Rev Allan Hendrickse answers several questions concerning his position on the Group Areas Act and his relationship with National President P.W. Botha. Rev Hendrickse will confer today with President Botha about the restructuring of his ministerial council.

[Question] Are you going to continue your chosen path of confrontation with the government?

[Answer] The Labor Party is not on a path of confrontation. It is on a path of peaceful solutions. It is the interpretation of *DIE BURGER* that ours is a path of confrontation.

But if confrontation means that you differ with the government, then it is definitely confrontation. Laborites are not prepared to do what the National Party (NP) insists that they must do, and it is this that is interpreted as confrontation.

If it were only a question of confrontation, the LP would not have taken part in the three-chamber parliament. Then it would surely have been in the UDF.

[Question] How do you reconcile with your congress decision the fact that the summary abolition of the Group Areas Act is a condition for your party's cooperation in postponing the House elections from 1989 to 1992? This allows for very little elbowroom for negotiating with the government, doesn't it?

[Answer] The matter of seeking solutions in this country is one of give and take on both sides. Compromises cannot come from one side only. For its part the government must also show a willingness to budge from its position.

The Group Areas Act is one of the pillars of apartheid. And apartheid must go. He had already stated that in principle he is not against the postponement of the election, but before he can speak in support of it, the national president will have to spell out clearly how he looks upon reform.

Even if the government should say that the law will ultimately be abolished, this means nothing. At the Eshowe Congress the LP had decided to take part in the three-chamber parliament for five years. And after those

five years, it will reevaluate its participation. If the party wants to get greater support from the voters for participation, it must go back to them with something tangible and visible.

Originally there was a clear and visible dismantling of apartheid. Article 16 of the Immorality Act, the Law Forbidding Mixed Marriages, and the Law Forbidding Political Meddling were recalled, and influx control was abolished. Legal proceedings that had been set in motion proved to be successful, but with last year's election they came to a standstill.

The law must and can be summarily abolished. From the viewpoint of the NP, it has served its purpose. It foresees no great influx of other population groups into white areas.

Afrikaner-speaking whites in Cape Town tend to live in the northern suburbs, while English-speaking whites predominate in the southern suburbs. No one ever enjoined them to live where they do; it is the natural feeling of belonging together that one finds all over the world. But nowhere else is there a law that forces a specific population group to live exclusively in a specific neighborhood.

The annulment of the law is the easiest way to win over the hearts of the Colored.

The government must spell out the extent to which Afrikaner families will be displaced in compliance with the law.

[Question] The AP is itself guilty of inconsistency with respect to the Group Areas Act. Some Indian MPs say that labor administration committees refuse Indians permits to acquire houses in colored districts.

[Answer] That is sheer nonsense; the administration committees are not responsible for handing out permits.

[Question] But they do issue recommendations.

[Answer] A recommendation must be given. But this must be seen in the light of the fact that the Group Areas Act is in force. Furthermore there is a lack of occupations for coloreds in the existing colored districts. The lack of housing is a special factor.

Take the case of Durban, where there is a terrible shortage of housing for coloreds, but where the economic level of the Indians is very high. One Indian made an offer of 120,000 rands for a house in a colored neighborhood that was assessed at 60,000 rands. And this is an actual case in point. The exploitation is an outgrowth of the housing shortage, which in turn results from the practice of group districting. It is not a question of racism. It is a question of real economic differences that exist there.

We are guilty insofar as we apply for the enforcement of the Group Areas Act. What else can we do? At Uitenhage we need land; the government says that an application must be made for expanding a colored group area. Now while the law is in place we cannot stand back like purists and say that we want to have nothing to do with it. Because there is a need for houses, we must now ask for the expansion, because the law is already in the law books.

With coloreds there is no fear that Indians and blacks will flood into their districts if the law is recalled. Bear in mind that we were once an open community.

[Question] Won't the summary abolition of the law, especially if it looks like blackmail on your side, be a tremendous advantage for the rightists? Mr Jac Rabie just said that there is rejoicing in rightist circles, and they get the impression that the AP is over-enthusiastic in its efforts to put the conservative party (CP) at the helm of the ship of state.

[Answer] No that is his point of view. What must be borne in mind is that the law was summarily introduced. I am dispossessed. Some 100,000 colored families are dispossessed and displaced.

According to NP policy the law has attained its stated purpose. It is no longer necessary to displace people.

If the NP maintains that the law cannot be abolished, it is because the NP is afraid of the CP.

If it does abolish the law, the government will get greater support for the reform process from colored people. The government must decide whether or not it wants to alienate the coloreds altogether by satisfying a minority of Afrikaners.

[Question] It looks as if some of your caucus members feel that you are unwavering about the summary abolition of the law. There was the crisis over Mr Carter Ebrahim who was stripped of power because he voluntarily resigned as minister. Is that the end of the rebellion in the party?

[Answer] That was an image created by DIE BURGER, which printed a front-page article that more than 50 members of our parliamentary caucus felt miserable about the matter of annulling the law. And that kind of spirit has surfaced repeatedly in various reports. There were searches for people who would support it. The congress furnished clear evidence that there were not fifty.

A number of people were indeed miserable, but after the decision of the congress, they all capitulated.

[Question] If the national president asked you tomorrow to become a member of the cabinet, would you accept?

[Answer] I think that I would not accept it. It is possible, though. I have had two, three years of experience. It was a learning process. But this is a position that compromises a man. He is then seen as part of the decision-making process.

[Question] When was the last time that you and Mr Botha had a talk?

[Answer] No, I cannot recall when the last time was.

He has nothing against talking. He has just received a memo indicating that the national president wants to talk to him. He does not know the topic. (President Botha informed him and Mr Amichand Rajbansi about the happenings in Bophuthatswana). They are meeting again today to talk over the matter of restructuring his ministerial council.

[Question] Do you still maintain the position you took in August at Keimoes, that the actions of the national president in the House of Representatives seemed like those of a cornered rat?

[Answer] DIE BURGER has intentionally taken the whole story out of perspective, implying that I said that he is a rat.

[Question] We did not do that.

[Answer] No, but the background [implied it]. Bear in mind that I am talking about one and a half to two hours. And out of that entire conversation DIE BURGER takes only a tiny segment. And the interpretation among NP members? Mr Adriaan Vlok has occasionally said that the national president is now being called a rat. I wrote a letter to him. This whole thing was set in motion by DIE BURGER.

[Question] In our article we very clearly state that it is the "actions" [of a cornered rat].

[Answer] I am not speaking of the article. I am speaking of the general interpretation of the article. That is the most important thing I said at Keimoes in your report. The rest was forgotten.

He did not say that the national president is a rat. That was the interpretation that came out of it.

[Question] You have nothing personal against Mr Botha? You once described him as the leader for our time, a few years ago or so.

[Answer] I have no problem with that. I paid him homage in Eshowe as the one man who stands out in Afrikaner history as willing to run the path of risk; a man who has rent Afrikanerdom asunder for the sake of the participation process. I believed him on that score.

[Question] The no-confidence debate in the House of Representatives was very short. Why did you not take part in it? Wasn't it a golden opportunity to be exploited?

[Answer] If you take Jac Rabie's address, then it was not just a dismantling—that we can grasp—but it was a fabrication of lies and personal attacks; he even called me an Idi Amin. And it would not have led to the whole dismantling of our side; and then instead of a no-confidence debate, it becomes a case of one side dragging the other through the mud. And I think that Miley Richards has established the principles of the party honestly and straightforwardly. And thereafter we were unwilling to continue the mess.

[Question] Was it a protest gesture against the below-the-belt opposition attacks?

[Answer] No, you must not see it as a protest. It is more like a veto.

8117/12913

ECONOMIC

Economist Sees Reform as Detrimental to Growth
34010038a Cape Town *DIE BURGER* in Afrikaans
29 Feb 88 p 15

[Text] The economic package recently announced by National President P.W. Botha will have a negative effect on the nation's economic growth rate; this was the opinion expressed yesterday evening by Dr Attie de Vries, professor of management economics at the Graduate School of Management of the University of Stellenbosch.

He was speaking at a Sanlam seminar and said that he now expects an economic growth rate of between 3 and 3.5 percent for this year, whereas before announcing the package, he had expected that the growth rate for this year would be between 4 and 4.5 percent.

It must be kept in mind, however, that the rate of growth will be even higher than last year's 2.6 percent rate and according to expectations, the upswing will continue.

Rand

Prof De Vries said that he expects the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments to diminish this year. It will place a certain pressure on the capital account.

The expectation is also that the rand will sag through the course of the year. According to expectations, it will decrease to about 45 cents American by the end of the year. The rand is also expected to weaken against the Japanese yen and the West German mark.

This will place pressure on import prices, which again will have a deleterious effect on the rate of inflation. Although the latter might first dip slightly lower, from mid-1988 on it will again begin to pick up tempo.

The expectation is that interest rates will dip more sharply. The prime rate may be about 14.5 percent by the end of this year, while long-term interest rates will be about one percentage point higher.

Interest Rate War

Prof De Vries said, however, that he is concerned about the prevailing interest rate war between financial institutions. If interest rates are kept too low for too long, there may ultimately be a sharp over-reaction.

As far as property is concerned, he expects that prices will increase over the coming 12 to 18 months.

Mr Stafford Thomas, senior portfolio manager of Sanlam Trust Management, said that he expects America to undergo a recession, but only with respect to the stock market.

He thus expects that the stock market will remain in a bearish phase for a while yet. There is now a temporary upsurge in the market, but stock prices are expected to dip sideways or slightly lower for a while longer.

8117/12913

Mwinyi Orders Probe of Cotton Marketing Board
34000564b *Dar es Salaam TANZANIA SUNDAY*
NEWS in English 27 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] President Mwinyi has sacked the General Manager of the Tanzania Cotton Marketing Board (TCMB), Ndugu Magnus Samson Mdope, effective March 11, this year.

A MAELEZO dispatch said yesterday the President also directed the Ministry of Local Government, Cooperatives and Marketing to investigate the cause of the alleged maladministration within the board.

The Minister for Local Government, Cooperatives and Marketing, Ndugu Paul Bomani, has subsequently appointed Ndugu George Wasira Acting General Manager of the board beginning March 23.

Before his new appointment, Ndugu Wasira was the TCMB Director of Marketing and Planning.

The minister has also appointed a six-man team to investigate the source of poor management and operational problems facing the board.

The probe team, headed by the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister and First Vice-President's Office Ndugu Fadhili Mbaga, includes Ndugu William Kasubi, H. Limihagati, G. Itatiro, S. Patel and Ndugu K.K. Lashayo.

Meanwhile, cotton production in the country has reached a new record level of 450,000 bales this season, according to the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government, Cooperatives and Marketing, Ndugu Charles Keenja.

He said in a statement to SHIHATA that this was the first time in the history of Tanzania's cotton industry that such a figure had been attained.

Ndugu Keenja said, however, that the cotton boom season highlighted long-standing problems facing the cotton industry, including the inability of ginneries to cope with the rising production of the crop and transportation problems.

In view of these problems, the government recently sent a team of experts to neighbouring countries to look into possibilities of processing some of Tanzania's cotton in their ginneries, Ndugu Keenja said.

"The team has already returned home and the Government is currently studying its report for possible implementation", he added.

Ndugu Keenja also emphasized that the Government had no plans at the moment to sell seed cotton to Kenya as reported in the press early this week. The TCMB had no plans either to sell unprocessed cotton to Kenya, or to use ginning facilities in Uganda, he said.

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Msuya Discusses Forthcoming Investment Code
34000564a *Dar es Salaam TANZANIA SUNDAY*
NEWS in English 27 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] The Minister for Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, has said Tanzania is preparing a comprehensive investment code expected to be ready by June, according to a statement from the Tanzania High Commission in London.

Answering questions from economists, financiers, bankers and other commercial companies with interest in Tanzania, Ndugu Msuya who is on a week-long visit to Britain, said in London on Friday that the investment code would take account of realities obtaining in the country.

Some speakers had earlier been anxious about investment incentives, retention schemes and safeguards against government use of retention funds for other purposes.

The minister, who urged his audience to be frank rather than appear diplomatic in their discussions, said blanket enthusiasm for privatisation without considering economic realities were "no quick fixes" to the problems afflicting most of Africa.

"As it is today, Africa is not that attractive to investors and it will be unfair to promise would be investors haven where it was clear it was unlikely to exist for a foreseeable future", he told them.

He added that a country such as Tanzania had its own priorities in development planning, aware that some vital economic arrears must of necessity be publicly handled.

The minister said while individual efforts had to be encouraged, public bodies such as the National Milling Corporation (NMC), had a bigger role to reach where nobody else would.

On privatisation of the parastatals, as has been the case with some sisal farms, and whether hotels are to be privately managed, Ndugu Msuya said wholesale denationalisation was not the answer. For the country did not have a bit enough private sector to handle such business satisfactorily.

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Chief Minister Warns Against Traitors
34000563d *Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS*
in English 30 Mar 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Treacherous leaders and political instigators will be exposed, the Zanzibar Chief Minister, Dr. Omar Ali Juma, warned on Monday.

He told a meeting of Party and Government leaders of Zanzibar North "A" District that instigators and treacherous leaders did a lot of harm to national unity and stressed that the Government could not gamble on national unity, SHIHATA reported.

Dr. Juma was responding to Ndugu Haruna Juma Hassan who had told the Chief Minister that one of the past government weaknesses was its failure to expose treacherous leader and instigators and take action against them.

The Chief Minister said national unity remained paramount. He warned that detractors, capitalizing on the Government's tolerance, would be exposed. Such a move, he explained, would send home to the culprits the government determination for unity, people's security and national tranquillity.

He revealed that state instruments had been given due orders and guidance on how to deal with culprits, explaining that one of the worst things detractors did was to set people against each other and divide the leaders.

For many years, Dr. Juma explained, the people of the Isles had been victims of activity of detractors.

He said even sympathisers of the Arab oligarchy, overthrown in 1964, were taking advantage of idle talk and spreading of rumours to alienate the government from the people.

The Chief Minister said people of the Isles should be preoccupied with productive activities, something which had been lacking for a long time.

He said the Government was preparing a Bill that would establish the Zanzibar Food Production Programme (*mtakuia*), which might be tabled during the budget session scheduled to start on 24 May.

He said the Bill, if passed by the House of Representatives, would deal firmly with loiterers and idlers.

Dr. Juma said leaders who engage in covert maneuvers against the Union were self-seekers and described them as traitors. "The union is our own creation and is here to stay. We must note that without the Union we would be wantonly killing each other on the Isles", he stressed.

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Economic Crimes Court To Proceed
34000563b *Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS*
in English 26 Mar 88 p 5

[Article by John Kulekana]

[Excerpt] Economic crimes courts will in May this year start conducting proceedings according to amendments in the Economic and Organised Crime Control Act, the Minister for Justice, and Attorney General, Ndugu Damian Lubuva, said in *Dar es Salaam* yesterday.

Opening a two-day meeting of the Judiciary Department master workers' council in the city, he said the amendments passed by Parliament last November have already been assented the President and distribution of printed copies of the amended Act starts on Tuesday.

Following the amendments some of the offences falling under the Act may now be heard by Resident Magistrates and district courts. Unlike in the earlier case, lay members of the court may come from the region where the alleged crime took place.

The amended act enables the decision of the presiding magistrate or judge to prevail, where he/she differs in opinion with lay members of the court.

Addressing the meeting which was attended by some 50 members including Chief Justice Francis Nyalali and Jaji Kiongozi, Hdugu Nassoro Mnzavas, the Minister said the Judiciary is a vital organ in the administration of justice in the society, therefore, workers in the department should strive to work hard, efficiently and fairly.

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Sweden Supports TAZARA Upgrades
34000563c *Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS*
in English 29 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] Tanzania and Zambia on Saturday signed an agreement in *Dar es Salaam* with the Government of Sweden for an assistance of 1.7bn/- (110 million Swedish kroners) in support of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA).

The contribution will be used for the purchase of 25 tank wagons, 175 goods wagons, spare parts and maintenance equipment through the government of Tanzania and Zambia. This will cover a period of four years from 1987, SHIHATA reported.

The project is part of the TAZARA 10-year development project plan.

The agreement was signed by the Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania on behalf of the Government of Sweden, Ndugu Per Jodahl, and the Principal Secretary Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda, for the government of Tanzania.

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The Swedish Ambassador said his government was keen in upgrading the load capacity of TAZARA. He said this would greatly help SADCC countries trade among themselves as well as have an alternative road transport system to export their goods.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Rutihinda thanked the Swedish Government which he said was always generous in helping Tanzania to a number of her development projects.

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New Taxes Imposed

34000489d Nairobi *KENYA TIMES* in English
24 Feb 88 p 8

[Text] The Uganda Government has imposed new graduated tax (poll tax) rates payable by every able bodied adult with the highest payable levy increased 50 times.

The new rates were announced officially last week in Kampala by the Minister of Local Government Dr Edward Kakonge, who attributed the sharp increase to lack of money on the part of the government.

According to the new rates, those earning between shs 5,400 and shs 6,000 (US dollars 90-100) per annum will pay shs 3 (US dollars 5). Those earning shs 47,050 (US dollars 784) and above will be required to pay a fixed rate of shs 5,000 payable once a year.

Previously the highest fixed rate was shs 10,000 in the old currency and the lowest shs 1,000.

Categories

According to the statutory instrument imposing the new taxes for 1988, two minimum rates have been introduced in addition to the minimum rate of shs 300. A new category called the partially exempted has been introduced for which a tax of shs 150 has been imposed.

The minister of Local Government has powers to exempt certain categories of people from paying taxes. These normally include the aged, the disabled and those who are victims of war or other natural disasters.

Until two years ago women including working women were exempted from paying taxes. However, working women are now required to pay taxes.

Graduated taxes are payable during the first six months of the calendar year and failure to pay can land one into prison or heavy fine or both.

Graduated tax tickets are issued on payment of the tax. These tickets are used as part of identification.

These taxes are collected by local authorities from financing their projects and services.

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Law Society Concerned by Detentions

34000489c Kampala *FOCUS* in English
29 Feb 88 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] The practice of arresting people and detaining them in military barracks and government prisons without prosecuting them in courts of law including Captain

Oliver Zizinga has been strongly condemned by members of the Uganda Law Society who passed a resolution urging the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government to stop it forthwith.

The condemnation was contained in a statement issued by the society's Executive Committee and passed by the Annual General meeting held at the Law Development Centre over the weekend. The lawyers contended that victims are also being detained in illegal places.

In addition, the statement states that Professor Kagenda Atwoki, a staunch supporter of the UPC and lecturer at Makerere University is being detained at an undisclosed place without any charge brought against him, while Mr. Sam Egole was detained for long without being taken to court.

They declared that the arbitrary arrests and detention without trial are tantamount to the violation of human rights. They also observed that in spite of the restored peace to Eastern Uganda, people in those areas are not able to enjoy fully their freedom. The society also expressed its concern about the continued arrests and detention in Summit View by units which is worrying many Ugandans. This follows a directive to the Police never to detain suspects in Police cells. The Law Society has urged government as a disciplinary measure to probe into the activities of some military intelligence officers before the situation goes off-hand.

The members state that they have indisputable evidence that thousands of people described as "lodgers" kept in two government gazetted prisons like Kiburala and Luzira supposedly for their own safety have had no cases brought against them while courts for children below 18 years have been completely neglected. The lawyers insist that all detainees whether criminal or political should be brought to court and tried. They abhorred the practice of detaining people for as long as one year without being charged or sentenced.

They urged soldiers to continue enforcing discipline among their ranks because many of them are still undisciplined. The members paid tribute to members of police and prisons forces for their exemplary behaviour compared to members of other security forces.

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Islamic University Opens

34000489a Kampala *FOCUS* in English 2 Mar 88 p 3

[Excerpts] The Uganda Islamic University has opened with two faculties of Islamic studies and Arabic language.

The Acting University Secretary who is also the Academic Registrar Mr. Abdul Kahliq Khan Sarwari said this when receiving officials of Uganda Muslim Supreme

Council (UMSC) led by the Chief Kadhi of Uganda Sheikh Rajab Kakooza over the weekend when they paid a courtesy call to the University.

Mr. Sarwari said there was positive sign of progress at the campus as the University admitted 80 students of which 64 were males and 16 were females.

The University Academic Registrar reported that due to unavoidable circumstances, only 72 students had so far reported.

The UMSC officials were conducted around the campus by Mr. Sarwari and one of the University Wardens Mr. Ismailo Simbwa Jagenda. Present were the Regional Police Commander Eastern Region Mr. Bukirwa and the RC V Secretary for the Defence Mbale District Mr. Wamburu.

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AIDS-Infected Students Expelled From USSR
54000111 Nairobi SUNDAY TIMES in English
3 Apr 88 p 24

[Text] Kampala, Saturday. The Soviet Union has expelled 15 Ugandan students suspected of carrying the virus which causes the incurable disease Aids, officials in Uganda's Ministry of Education said.

Soviet authorities deported the students last week when they tested positive for the virus upon returning to Moscow from a European holiday, the officials said on Friday.

Ugandan health authorities said last February they had identified 2,752 cases of Aids.

The Soviets expelled 20 Ugandan students last year because they tested positive for Aids and refused entry to 13 others who arrived in Moscow in September for the start of the academic year.

A spokesman for the Soviet embassy in Kampala said last November that under Soviet law, a test for Aids (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) was compulsory for anyone wanting to stay in the country for more than three months.

The Soviet Union will award 90 scholarships to Ugandan students next academic year, education officials said.—Reuter

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